

across the median space or connected with the t. p. line by a short spur. Orbicular large, oval, oblique, gray with a dusky central shade, fairly well defined. Reniform upright, rather long kidney-shaped, gray, with a narrow dusky center, margins fairly well defined. Secondaries smoky blackish in both sexes. Beneath, dull smoky brown, secondaries paler and more powdery, both wings with more or less obvious extra-median lines and discal dots.

Expands 1.00-1.15 inches (25-29 mm.)

Habitat—San Diego, California, in March.

Thirty-three males and seven females are at hand for comparison, received through Mr. H. H. Brehme. The species runs toward the smaller size, the largest example representing a single female conspicuous in the series. As a whole the species resembles an undersized *cuneata* with the contrasts out and the maculation slightly modified. Six of the specimens before me have no trace of yellow scales on the s. t. line, and in most of the others there are only a few opposite the anal angle. For comparison I have over 20 examples of *cuneata*, ranging from San Francisco, California, northward into British Columbia and eastward into the Mountains of Colorado.

The antennae of male are barely ciliate, and the dorsal tuftings on abdomen are complete.

The Genus *Parodinia* Coquillett (Geomyzidae, Dipt.).

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In the course of some work I have in hand, revising the species in Agromyzidae, I found specimens of this genus standing under the specific names *cinerea* Coquillett, and *costalis* Coquillett, amongst the Milichinae. It was at once quite evident that they did not belong there and were just as evidently true Geomyzidae. I should have transferred them to their proper place without further remark, but for the fact that the specimens standing as *costalis* represent two distinct species, the description of one of which is here given.

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The genus *Parodinia* is closely allied to *Zagonia* Coquillett, and possibly could be ranked as synonymous with it, but with our very limited knowledge of this family I do not consider it advisable to sink the latter at present. The only difference between them lies in the much higher cheeks of *Zagonia*, which has the height of cheek at least equal to that of eye, whereas *Parodinia* has the eye very distinctly higher than the height of cheek. In Agromyzinae I do not consider this character as of more than specific value, but I apprehend no disadvantages from the retention of the genus *Zagonia*.

PARODINIA Coquillett.

Syn.—*Parodinia* Coquillett, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. 10, 1902, p. 186.

Generic characters: Two pairs of backwardly directed fronto-orbital bristles; post-vertical bristles cruciate; vibrissae distinctly differentiated; proboscis and palpi normal; mesopleura with at least one strong bristle; two sternopleural bristles; five pairs of dorso-centrals on mesonotum; scutellum four-bristled; tibiae with preapical bristle present; wings with subcostal vein indistinct but complete, the costa with distinct short spines, in addition to the usual hairs, and the posterior cross vein at distinctly beyond middle of wing.

Synopsis of Species.

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|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Cheeks at least half as high as eye; fore femur yellow | <i>cinerea</i> Coquillett |
| | Cheeks much less than half as high as eye; fore femur blackened | 2 |
| 2 | Wings browned, most distinctly so along costa.... <i>costalis</i> Coquillett | |
| | Wings clear..... <i>claripennis</i> , new species | |

Parodinia cinerea Coquillett.

Syn.: *Parodinia cinerea* Coquillett, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. 10, 1902, p. 186.

This species may be known from its allies by the black third antennal joint, the cheeks being about half as high as eye, and the legs being entirely yellow, except the tarsi, which are browned. This species, which is the type of the genus, was described by Coquillett from three specimens, taken by himself, at Los Angeles, California.

Parodinia costalis Coquillett.

Syn.: *Rhinoessa costalis* Coquillett, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., Vol. 3, 1901, p. 378.

Originally described from Galapagos Islands, and afterwards recorded from Arizona by Coquillett (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. 10, 1902, p. 187), which record refers to the specimens described below. To Coquillett's original description of *costalis* it is necessary to add that there are five, not four, pairs of dorso-central bristles. There is only one specimen in the National Museum collection, which is not in very good condition.

Parodinia claripennis new species.

Male.—Opaque gray; anterior half of frons, antennae, except upper surface of third joint, face, cheeks, proboscis and palpi, legs, except fore femora, and halteres yellow.

Bristling of frons normal; antennae of moderate size, third joint distinctly longer than broad; arista thickened at base, almost bare; cheeks about one-sixth as high as eye, marginal bristles of moderate strength, vibrissa differentiated. Mesonotum with two rather faint yellowish stripes close to, and between, the rows of dorso-centrals; about four irregular rows of discal setulae between dorso-centrals; the pair of bristles between the posterior pair of dorso-centrals distinct; pleurae shining on lower portions, and with yellowish pollinosity on upper half. Abdomen slightly shining; all segments with sparse setulae on the surfaces and stronger post-marginal bristles. Legs with fore femora blackened or browned, and sometimes the apices of fore tibiae darkened also; fore femora with 4 to 5 distinct bristles on apical half of postero-dorsal and postero-ventral surfaces; mid and hind femora not so distinctly bristled; all tibiae with distinct preapical bristle. Wings clear; veins brownish yellow; second vein slightly undulating; veins 2-3 very distinctly divergent at apices, 3-4 distinctly though slightly convergent. Length, 2-2½ mm.

Female similar in color, etc., to male.

Type: Cat. No. 15,557, U. S. N. M. Locality: Williams, Arizona (H. S. Barber).

Paratypes: Williams, Bright Angel, and Flagstaff, Arizona, same collector; eight specimens.

This species differs from *costalis* Coquillett, in having the wings clear, the arista almost bare, and in being larger, as well as in its much paler color. It is unfortunate that the type of *costalis* is in such poor condition that the position of the bristles cannot be definitely ascertained.